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against raids. The Germans were very wrathful and fairly foamed in the mouth at this unexpected answer. They thought that they would be frightened into submission by these raids. The Huns do not realize that there is a limit of endurance to what people will stand, as this fact will prove.

My chief reason in writing you is that I have brought home with me a copy of "The American Daily Mail," an English paper sold in France, and your article, "A Judas Peace," tempts me to write you about it. It is as follows:

The Kaiser during his recent visit to Essen made a long speech in which, after expressing his thanks to "his friends of the Krupp works," where he had always admired "German science, inventive talent and creative power," he once more posed as an apostle of peace and tried to throw the onus of the "frightful hatred" shown in the war on German enemies. After a speech of some length the editor has in a space by itself an article by Carol Resemeier, a German in Switzerland, to the Allies.

They will cheat you yet, these Junkers! Having won half the world by bloody murder, they are going to win the other half with tears in their eyes, "crying for mercy."

This is a very shocking admission of what may happen. They all had their fingers in the pie and now when defeat and punishment face them they are trying to get out of it as easily as they can, saying that they are unable to pay.

Trusting this information may be helpful to you,

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, THE BRONX. PVT. WALTER J. SUSAT.

IS THE PRESS WILLING TO BE FREE?

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the article entitled "Muzzling the Press" in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for November, and I fully agree that the Press of the United States is not free, and unless there is a campaign for the Freedom of the Press it never will be free. In regard to regulations during the war and to be discontinued, I have nothing to say in this letter, but when we fully resume pre-war conditions, the Press will still not be free.

I am opposed to any and all Government interference with our editorials or with our business methods. If there is anything wrong and we are violating laws, an appointive officer should not have the power to ruin our business as judge, jury and executioner, according to his whim and notions, whether right or wrong.

Under the general instructions to carry out provisions of the law, I am opposed to the Post Office Department putting in regulations to beat publishers out of the benefits of the law.

The Reptile Press of Germany was kept under control by subsidy. The American Press is kept under control by regulations that interfere with the minutest details of our business.

We must start a campaign for the Freedom of the Press. We must see that if advertising is to be taxed, all advertising must be taxed. The present taxation of advertising is ingeniously arranged so that only the advertising going into the mails is taxed. The advertising in daily papers is not taxed because they have city delivery of their own.

Although in St. Louis, from a competitive standpoint, we are beneficiaries of the zone system, it is another discriminatory law intentionally oppressive.

The campaign for a free press must include the same rate for all and no free service. The special low rates to fraternal and secret societies must be done away with. All American publications should be equal before the law. The only concern of the Post Office Department with publications should be to receive the postage and perform the service paid for.

Another thing must be considered. The Press is not a unit. In my experience the daily is against all other classes, and is satisfied with loss of principle for financial advantage. The weekly paper owners are in favor of regulating monthly publications out of business. The publishers of expensive publications are in favor of the cheap publications not being allowed to use premiums or sample copies that minimize the cost of getting subscriptions; in other words, the Press of the Nation is not altogether *willing* to be free.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

H. H. P.

LET THEM LEARN!

SIR,—What is the status of German emigration, as far as America, including Latin America, is concerned? Are Germans who have made their way into Sweden and Norway eligible to enter Latin America at this time, and will the Germans be allowed to enter this country when peace is declared?

This should be prevented.

Bar the Germans from America now and forever. Lock them up in their own land until they pay for their crimes in toil and suffering. Let them learn by experience what they would have inflicted on us, and in a small measure, what they inflicted on France and Belgium. Let them learn what domination means to the dominated. Let them learn the reverse side of "Deutschland über Alles."

NEW YORK CITY.

JAY LEWIS.

A DIFFERENCE IN CENSORS

SIR,—I desire to have it understood that my criticisms of the Censorship in my article in the December REVIEW, "The News Embargo," are not intended to include that which Brigadier-General Marlborough Churchill has ably directed from Washington. As for the workings of the amusing Creel bureau, they have been vociferous for themselves and their employers.

COLUMBIA, PA.

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

O DEAR, NO

SIR,—You are an expert maker of Presidents, and, as a judge of Presidential material, you grade mighty close to one hundred per cent.

After inflicting all that praise upon you, I want to know what you think of Charles M. Schwab as the next President of the United States.

BOSTON, MASS.

THOMAS DREIER.